

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 20, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 70, 2 p.m. 73
Humidity " 83, " 76

November 20, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 68 p.m. 73
Humidity " 70 " 65

2966 號三月十年寅甲

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1914.

五拜禮 號十二月一拾英西曆

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.02

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIANS ENGAGE THE GOEBEN AND BRESLAU.

GOEBEN BADLY HIT: BOTH SHIPS DISAPPEAR IN THE MIST.

Severe Fighting in France.

ALGERIAN TROOPS DO BRILLIANT WORK.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Goeben and Breslau Engaged.

Nov. 19, 8.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states it is officially announced that a division of the Russian Black Sea Fleet engaged the Goeben and the Breslau yesterday.
The Goeben was badly hit, and there were several explosions aboard.
The Russians lost 32 killed.
The Goeben and the Breslau disappeared in the mist.

Force Fighting: Algerians Rout Enemy.

Nov. 19, 5.15 p.m.
A Paris communique states:—There has been increased artillery activity in Flanders, particularly from the North Sea to the Lys.

There has been no infantry attack between the Oise and the Aisne, while the operations round Tracy-la-Val finished favourably to our troops. The enemy had carried our furthestmost trenches and reached the central cross-roads when our Algerians drove the enemy back, recovering all lost ground and inflicting heavy losses. We maintained our positions in Argonne. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Impressive Funeral Scenes.

Nov. 19, 4.40 p.m.
At the funeral service of the late Earl Roberts, a winter mist penetrated St. Paul's Cathedral and enhanced a most impressive scene. The great congregation was in deep mourning, which was relieved by scarlet tunics here and there.
The military present were mostly in khaki. His Majesty the King wore khaki and sat by himself in front of the catafalque, (lighted by candles) which was used at the Duke of Wellington's funeral. Representatives of all the other members of the Royal Family, of every section of the community and of the Dominions also attended.
Outside the Cathedral the Dead March in "Sul" was heard in the distance and was taken up by the band within. Then, to the blare of trumpets and the rolling of drums, the solemn procession entered by the west door and marched to the catafalque under the dome, on which the coffin was placed, Earl Kitchener heading the pall-bearers.
The hymn, "Peace, Perfect Peace," moved the congregation deeply. Then the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London sprinkled the coffin with ashes as it was lowered into the crypt.
After the Benediction, the deceased's titles were rehearsed by the Garter King of Arms (Sir Alfred Scott Gatty-Scott), wearing the Heraldic tabard. All present stood during Chopin's Funeral March and while the "Last Post" was sounded by trumpeters in the gallery of the dome.

A Denial.

Yesterday we published the following telegram received from Reuter's agency:—
"Telegrams from Rome state that the Japanese Ambassador to Constantinople has requested his passports and left to-day."
Mr. S. Imai, Consul-General for Japan, now writes to say that the above telegram "is a great error." He adds:—"In fact, Japan has no diplomatic relations with Turkey, and no Ambassadors nor Ministers have been exchanged between them up to the present."

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Brilliant Work by British Troops.

Nov. 18, 5.10 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that the British Third Division was heavily attacked by artillery and infantry yesterday, the front falling upon two battalions.
These two battalions were shelled out of their trenches, but recovered brilliantly and counter-attacked, driving the enemy back in disorder.
An attack was also made upon the Second Division, the enemy being repulsed with heavy loss.

Another Fine Bayonet Charge by the Turks.

Nov. 18, 5.25 p.m.
A Paris communique says: The operations have been the same as on preceding days—numerous bombardments, and some isolated German attacks, all of which were repulsed.
Reuter reports that on the front from the North Sea to the Lys there has been considerable artillery activity, especially at Nieuport and eastward and southward of Ypres.
The Zouaves, near Bixchoote, carried a wood by a brilliant bayonet charge. We had been fighting for this wood for three days.
The German offensive southward of Ypres, by infantry, was repulsed.
The British have also maintained their front.
There is nothing to report from Arras to the Oise.
Our artillery at Craonne have had the advantage several times. The bombardment of Rheims has been continued.
There is nothing to report from Rheims to Argonne.
We have retained the western part of Chauvencourt, despite counter-attacks, and in Alsace the Landwehr battalions sent to the district of Sainte Marie-aux-Mines have had to be withdrawn, after losing half their effectives.

The King's Last Tribute to Earl Roberts.

Nov. 18, 6.30 p.m.
It is announced that H.M. the King will attend the funeral of the late Earl Roberts.

Enormous Public Demand for War Loan.

Nov. 18, 6.30 p.m.
The War loan is assured of success. There is an enormous public demand and every indication that the whole amount will be covered before the week-end.

British Generals Killed in Action.

Nov. 18, 11.10 p.m.
Generals Fitzclarence and McMahon have been killed in action. (Brig. Gen. Charles Fitzclarence, V.O., was in command of the Irish Guards; born May 8, 1865; entered Royal Fusiliers 1886; captain 1893; transferred to Irish Guards 1900; served South Africa 1899-1900 (twice wounded, despatches, V.O.).
Brig. Gen. Norman Reginald McMahon, D.S.O., commanded the 4th Batt. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). He was the son of General Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart, O.B.; born Jan. 24, 1866; joined the Royal Fusiliers in 1885; served in the Burmese Expedition 1886-7 as Special Service Officer (medal with clasp); served in South Africa 1899-1902, (severely wounded, despatches, Queen's medal, 5 clasps, King's medal, 2 clasps, D.S.O.).

Germans Bombard Libau.

Nov. 18, 11.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd wires that the German fleet bombarded Libau on Tuesday, causing outbreaks of fire.

Russians Bombard Turkish Seaport.

Nov. 18, 11.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Russians have bombarded Trebizond, damaging the fort.
[Trebizond, the capital of a province of N.E. Asia Minor, is a flourishing Black Sea port, which has regular communication with Constantinople, the mouth of the Danube and the Mediterranean. Population 50,000.]

Violent Cannonade on Allies' Northern Front.

Nov. 19, 1.5 a.m.
An official announcement made in Paris yesterday evening says the day was marked by a very violent, almost ceaseless, cannonade on our northern front.
The Germans blew up the western portion of Chauvencourt, in the St. Mihiel region, which they had mined.
Elsewhere there is nothing noteworthy.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

Russian Advance-Guards Retiring in Poland.

Nov. 19, 1.55 a.m.
It is announced from Petrograd that a Headquarters despatch says: Between the rivers Vistula and Warta our vanguards, opposing Germans who took the offensive, are retiring in the direction of Bjoura.
The enemy succeeded in setting foot in the region of Lanczyca and Orloff, sending vanguards towards Plauntek.
The Russians in East Prussia continue to advance, fighting towards the front Gumbinnen-Agerburg, which the enemy is defending.
Our troops on the Mazurian Lakes front have reached the enemy's entanglements, which they are forcing.
We attacked large enemy forces on the front Ozenstochowa-Cracow and routed detachments which were operating near Lodovitz.
We are occupying passes in the Carpathians in Galicia.

An Austrian Account.

Nov. 19, 5.50 a.m.
An Austrian official despatch says the Austro-German armies in Russian Poland have forced the Russian main forces to battle.

Earl Roberts' Funeral.

Nov. 19, 3 p.m.
Earl Roberts' funeral was amongst the greatest spectacles in national history; the crowds were so enormous that the route from Charing Cross to St. Paul's Cathedral was inadequate to permit all to pay their respects. Troops lined the streets and the military procession was most impressive. Sleet fell during the day.
The coffin was enveloped in a Union Jack, upon which were laid the deceased's Field Marshal's sword and baton. His charger was led immediately in front of the coffin. The pall-bearers were: Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, Field-Marshal Baron Kilvey (Sir Francis Grenfell), Field-Marshal Baron Methuen, Field-Marshal Baron Nicholson, Admiral Sir Edward Seymour and other Generals and Admirals. Troops of all arms of the services were in the procession, including the London Scottish, the Guards, several batteries of artillery, and a naval detachment.
The Pipers of the London Scottish headed the procession, followed by the band of the Scots Guards.

(Official Telegram from French Government via Peking.)

French Report.

On the 17th inst. all the front from the sea to the Lys river, notably at Nieuport, and near Ypres, was actively bombarded. The famous Zouaves carried brilliantly, at the point of the bayonet, near Bixchoote, a wood which had been contested for three days. A German infantry attack south of Ypres was repulsed.
At several points in the Craonne district the French artillery had the advantage over the enemy's artillery.
The bombardment of Rheims was continued.
In spite of the counter-attacks of the Germans, French troops held the west part of Chauvencourt, near St. Mihiel.
The Landwehr battalions in the Ste. Marie-aux-Mines district had to be withdrawn to the rear, having sustained heavy losses—almost the greater part of their complement.
In Morocco the situation is of the best.

WAR NEWS.

A Foreign Office Cable.

Peking Nov. 13.
The following official telegram from the Foreign Office has been handed to Reuter's agent in Peking:—

London, Nov. 11.
An official announcement at Nish states that 6,000 Austrian crossed the Danube at Komendria but were driven back by an inferior force of Servians. One thousand of the enemy were drowned or killed, while two thousand were made prisoners. Many guns were also taken.

An official statement at Brazzaville announces the successful outcome of operations of the French and Belgian forces in the Congo. The Germans were driven from the entire Sangha district, which was the territory taken over from the French by the Convention of 1911.

A Spy Shot in England.

A German spy named Lady, who passed himself off as an American and sent valuable information to the enemy, has been sentenced by court-martial and shot.

The King has addressed a message to Field-Marshal Sir John French praising his splendid pluck, courage and endurance

of the British troops and expressing his confidence in the ultimate result of the War. The Field-Marshal, replying, expressed the gratitude of the army and a firm resolve to bring the campaign to a successful conclusion.
In South Africa, General Buller has defeated the rebels near Kromstad and an encounter between the Natal Light Horse and a rebel patrol resulted in the rebels retreating.

Loyal Messages to the King.

Both Houses of Parliament of the Union of South Africa have addressed messages to the King, stating their loyal resolution and assurance of support and determination to take all necessary measures to defend the interests of the Union and co-operate with His Majesty's Government to maintain the integrity of the Empire, and also to convey to His Majesty the King of the Belgians their admiration and sympathy with the Belgian people in their heroic stand for the protection of the country against an unprincipled invasion.

The leading Mohammedans of Sierra Leone have expressed their loyalty and sympathy with Great Britain in the present situation.

M. Rodin, in presenting a collection of his works to the British nation, writes that he does so "as a token of admiration for your heroes."

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The bombardment of Rheims continues.

There has been increased artillery activity from the North Sea to the Lys.

The funeral of the late Earl Roberts was a most impressive ceremony. His Majesty the King was present.

The Algerian troops brilliantly recovered ground lost by the French, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

The Germans have blown up the western portion of Chauvencourt, which they had previously mined.

There is every indication that the whole amount of the British War Loan will be covered before the week-end.

The Russian Fleet has bombarded Trebizond (a seaport of Asia Minor on the Black Sea) and damaged a fort.

Our Shanghai correspondent reports that representatives of British interests have been held up at Tsinanfu.

An Austrian official despatch says the Austro-German armies in Russian Poland have forced the Russian main army to battle.

Brigadier Generals Fitz-Clarence, V.C. of the Guards, and N.B. McMahon, D.S.O., of the Royal Fusiliers, have been killed in action.

A telegram from Petrograd reports that the German Fleet bombarded Libau on Tuesday, causing outbreaks of fire in the city.

Two British battalions were shelled out of their trenches, but recovered brilliantly, and counter-attacked, driving the enemy back in disorder.

A division of the Russian Black Sea Fleet engaged the Goeben and Breslau; the former being badly hit; both cruisers disappeared in the mist.

A special Shanghai cable states that several prominent Manchurian ex-officials have been arrested in Peking in connection with a movement to restore the Manchus.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, and log book on page 6.

General news and an article on "Germany Day by Day" appear on page 3.

Messrs. Sime's report appears in this issue.

Sporting affairs at home are dealt with in a special letter to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

H.K. Jockey Club, Extraordinary General Meeting.

H.K. A.D.C. "Blue Bird," Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

R.H.K.Y.C. Opening cruise.

Sale of Curios etc.—G.P. Lammer's Sale Room—2.30 p.m.

Sunday, November 22.

Field Day, H.K.V. Reserves.

Thursday, November 26.

H.K. Chess Club—City Hall—6.15 p.m.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write o/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Seohane Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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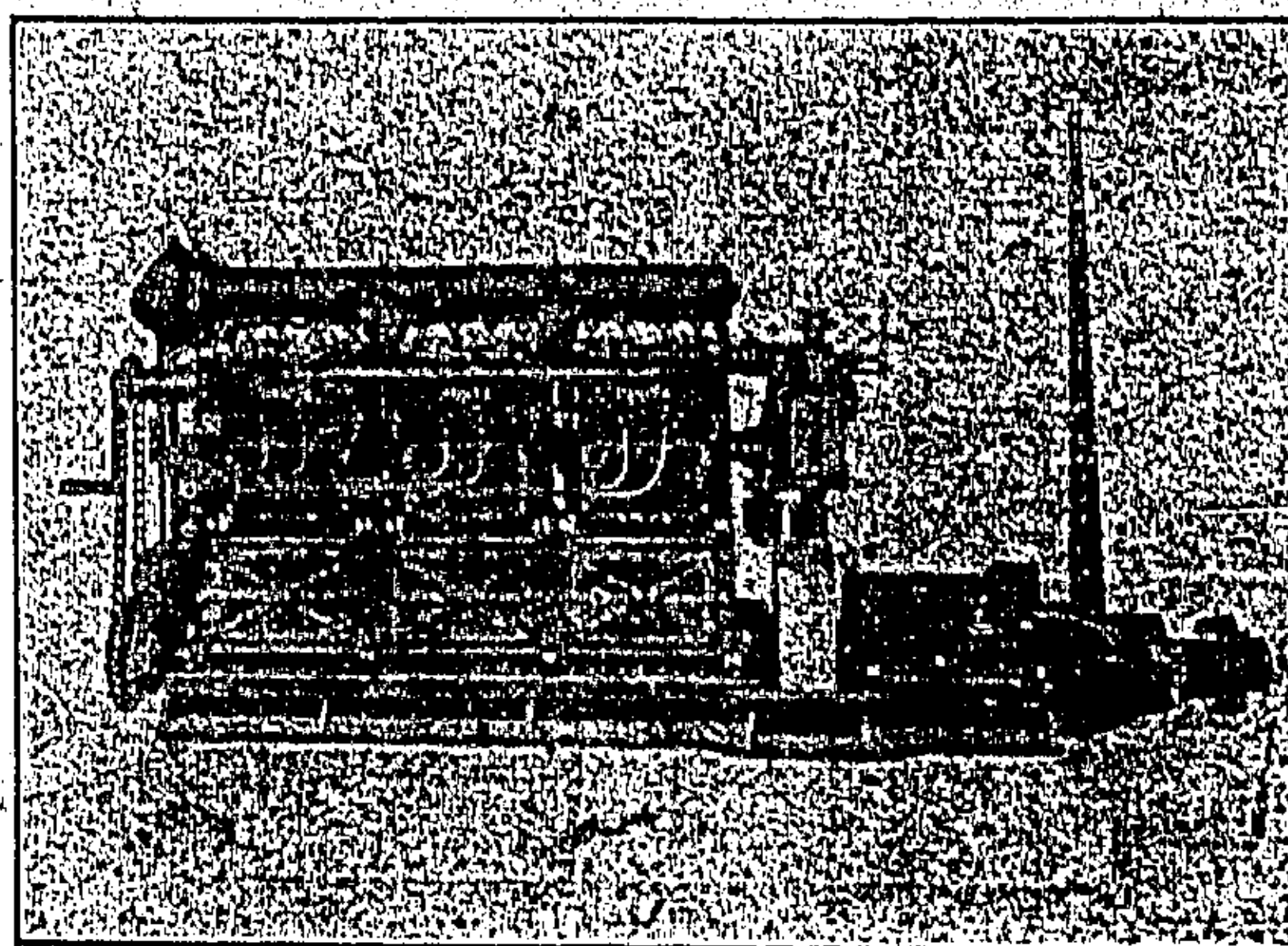
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Hongkong Share Market.
There is reason to believe that the banks at such a time as the present will not be unduly harsh in pressing their clients' pressure resulting in forced sales would inevitably react to their disadvantage. As to the brokers they are entangled with a task which demands of them the exercise of courage and discretion. It will be their duty to their clients, and to the public generally, to prevent as far as possible any undue hammering down of prices. That prices will be lower than the rates prevailing at the end of July must reasonably be expected, but if the brokers succeed in keeping selling within reasonable limits and the banks are not too close in their demand upon those who availed themselves of facilities freely offered before the war, then the cloud which hangs so heavily upon the financial horizon may speedily dissolve.

Daily News.

German War Preparations.
If Germany and the Emperor William had been as keen to maintain peace as some German publicists aver, what need was there for such feverish haste to build up a huge Navy and by heavy sacrifices prepare in all respects for early war? Though the Emperor William complained at the beginning of August that he had been "surprised" by his enemies, the progress of the war has revealed that Germany's preparations for war were in fact more perfect than those of any of her adversaries. Colonel Frobenius had predicted that the German Empire's "hour of destiny" would strike in 1915, but he warned his countrymen that the "invasion of a mighty horde such as has never been seen in Europe on earth" might be expected any day. The "mighty horde" he had in mind was the French Army with British support. Colonel Frobenius may yet prove to be a true prophet. Meanwhile a "mighty horde" from Germany has over-run Belgium—regardless of treaty obligations—and marched through rapine and murder almost to the gates of Paris, to be driven back again to Belgium by the armies they professed to regard with contempt. Colonel Frobenius may well reckon on the fulfilment of his prophecy in 1915, for while the German people are still "sweeping on in united strength to the highest efforts and sacrifices," it must be evident to them by this time that no "truly magnificent result" is likely to be achieved by them. The only result which is in view is the ruin of Germany.

China Mail.

Aeroplanes and Rifle Fire.
We have of late referred, on several occasions, to the ever increasing part destined to be played by aircraft in warfare and have quoted expert statements showing the uses to which the different types are being put in the present great war. As Great Britain has to a large extent pinned her faith on the aeroplane, it is especially interesting to learn of its prospects when in actual engagements. Such machines operating in a hostile country are liable to attack by rifle and machine-gun fire, also by shell-fire from special aeroplane artillery. It has comparatively little to fear from field artillery owing to the want of handiness of the ordinary field-gun; the "laying" of a field-piece is far too clumsy a business to permit of its effective use on so small and rapidly moving a target as presented by an aeroplane in flight, though it may be effective when used against a dirigible. With regard to rifle or machine-gun (small bore) fire, calculation shows that aircraft is absolutely safe at an altitude of somewhat over 7,000 ft.; it is in that region that the top of the trajectory lies for vertical shooting.

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GENERAL NEWS.

German Mail Passage Money.
Mr. Dyson, in the District Court, Singapore, found for Mr. Alfred Lee, who sued Behu, Meyer and Co., agents of the N. D. L., for \$240.70, being damages for breach of contract to supply plaintiff's son with a passage from England to Singapore and back, and alternatively for money paid on a total failure of consideration. From the evidence it appeared that on June 4 plaintiff went to the office of Behu Meyer and Co., whom he knew to be the agents for the Norddeutscher Lloyd, and enquired about a passage for his son, a schoolboy, from England to Singapore and back. He paid the price of a ticket and received an order signed by defendants as agents for the N. D. L., which could be exchanged for the return ticket from Singapore within a certain time. The assistant whom he spoke to informed him that a similar order would be sent to his son in England for the outward passage. The boy sailed from England on the Bulow on July 28, but was landed at Lisbon, from where he wrote to plaintiff. On being landed he was given an order signed by the paymaster of the Bulow, an order for the continuation of the voyage from Lisbon to Singapore. The Bulow's voyage apparently was abandoned at Lisbon. Notices of appeal have been given.

Sultan's Illness.
His Highness the Sultan of Selangor is still indisposed. Illness prevented him from attending the recent meeting of the Federal Council at Kuala Kangsar.

Visiting the Straits.
Mr. H. N. Kiley, C.M.G., former Director of Agriculture, Straits Settlements, is coming out on a visit to Singapore.

Sir John Anderson.
Sir John Anderson, who continues to be seen fairly frequently at the Sports Club, has aged considerably during the past two years, says the Straits Echo. His face is now much lined and his hair and beard almost white.

Former Governor's Death.
The death has occurred of Sir Arthur Brub, K.C.M.G., who from 1873 to 1876 was Colonial Secretary of Ceylon and from 1876 to 1878 Lieut. Governor of Ceylon. Prior to going to Ceylon Sir Arthur was Lieut. Governor of Penang, 1871-72. He was 77 years of age.

Late Father Terrien.
The death is announced of the Rev. Father Terrien, which occurred on Nov. 3rd in the General Hospital, Singapore. The Rev. Father Terrien was born at Angers, Maine-et-Loire, in 1861. He came out here in 1885. After many years of good work in Province Wellesley, he was transferred to Kajang, where he established the Mission and built the Church. In 1903 Father Terrien came to Kuala Lumpur and established the Chinese Mission. He also built the beautiful Church of the Holy Trinity in Brickfields Road. His death is very much regretted by his co-religionists and the Chinese Christians of Kuala Lumpur.

Penang Turf Club.
The Hon. A. R. Adams, presiding at the meeting of the Penang Turf Club, said that both days of the meeting had been a financial success. He proposed the holding of a two days' meeting in January, the whole of the profits to go to the Prince of Wales' War Relief Fund. This resolution was carried with applause, and the programme as published adopted.

Penang School's Death.
The death has taken place of Mr. E. Tarrar-Lyones, the well-known advocate and solicitor, who came out to Penang to serve with Messrs. Hogan and Adams over twenty-five years ago, and afterwards practised in Singapore and Malacca.

Straits Medal.
The Straits Settlements Gold Medal, which is a medal provided by funds subscribed by former Scottish University Students resident in the Straits Settlements, has been awarded this year by Aberdeen University to Mr. Alexander Frank Wallace, M.D. The subject of the thesis is not known to us, but the conditions upon which the medal is provided stipulate that it shall be for a thesis on a tropical disease.

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GERMANY DAY BY DAY.

The Latest from the Enemy.

Frederic William Wile, former Berlin Correspondent of the Daily Mail, author of "Men Around the Kaiser," writes as follows:—
Bluster, falsehood, and brutality have hitherto been the outstanding features of Germany's holy war for "culture." Cheek must now be added to the list. As a sublime specimen of it, as was ever perpetrated in peace or war is the attack, now making the rounds of the German Press, on the competence and veracity of the Commission appointed by the Belgian Government to investigate German barbarities.

If the Iron Cross is awarded for efficiency at home as well as for gallantry in the field, the biggest one left—Atil, is doing them out at the rate of 240,000 a year—belongs to Professor Dr. Albert Moll, president of the Psychology Society of Berlin.

With all the cocksureness and first-hand knowledge of Termonde, Vice, Arras, and Louvain, which only an armchair savant in Berlin could command, this Prussian prig assures the world that Belgium has not been ravaged, pillaged, or sacked at all. It has merely been "hypothesized" by the power of "mass suggestion" into imagining its outrages.

The girls and women who have been violated are miserable hypochondriacs. The men and boys who have told of countryside laid bare and towns and cities fired are illiterate quidnuncs. And the members of the Commission of Inquiry themselves are demagogues and liars. The climax of this supreme insolence is Moll's allegation that "in consequence of the notorious ignorance prevailing among the Belgian people, it has been particularly easy for the Government and Press to incite them against the imaginary peace-breakers, the Germans."

Because Sir John French in one of his reports mentioned the lack of "fair play" in German warfare, the Cologne Gazette reads the British nation a solemn lesson for "using sporting metaphors in dealing with so grave a subject as war."

"Sport is all very well in its place," sagely opines the Cologne Gazette, but "to look at everything in the world through sporting spectacles is to us Germans undignified and unworthy. We have given the world other things than records in tennis and rowing. The average Englishman, however, is so hopelessly stupid about military matters of all kinds that it is natural his generals and Cabinet Ministers should find it necessary to resort to the language of the playing-field to make an intelligent appeal to his imagination, even in the midst of a terrible thing as war. We should like to remind the English that a modern war is no game to be played according to fixed rules on a green sward where one bats balls about and then after shaking hands with one's opponent goes home. War is the struggle of an entire nation with all the martial, scientific, and technical resources

at its command, a struggle waged to elevate its cultural standard or to perpetuate its existence. To this grim German war-barnstormer the English must accustom themselves."

FOR THE LADIES.

MADAME D. C. CASULLI, a Parisian Dressmaker and Certificated Pupil of the "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" of Paris, once a Principal and a "Modelist" in the Firm of OLIVAN-BREVEY, DOUILLET, and BEER of Paris—a Special Firm for purchases in Paris.
Sole Agent for Hongkong, Kowloon, Macao and Canton. All Goods coming from that Firm are to be sold at the same Rate as in Paris. The latest Catalogue will be placed at the disposal of the Ladies, if required.
Madame D. C. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92, Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

at its command, a struggle waged to elevate its cultural standard or to perpetuate its existence. To this grim German war-barnstormer the English must accustom themselves."

That the movement to wipe out the rich market which German toys have for decades enjoyed in England is a terrifying prospect is indicated by the ridicule heaped on the project in German newspapers. "The Nuremberg jumping-jack and doll," it is asserted, "cannot be duplicated in Staffordshire, Dewsbury, Bradford, and London." When the war is over they will resume their all-conquering march through the toy-shops of the world."

The organ de l'uxe of the German Government, the Cologne Gazette, is now proclaiming that the war is not a war at all between Germanism and Slavism, hitherto Berlin's official excuse for it, but a war pure and simple against "England the Tyrant." Hear how the Cologne Gazette fumes:

"In ever-increasing degree during these past few weeks the conviction has taken root with us that our German mission is none other than to free the universe from English world supremacy and English world oppression, which has become a nightmare for us all. With our other foes we shall, when the hour is at hand, be able to come to terms, but never with England so long as it stands for what it stood for before the war—the disturber of the peace and the world incendiary. Therefore we preach war against England with more right than England preaches war against German militarism. We preach war against the England which would enslave the globe, and we will not conclude peace until we can resheathe the sword which was forced into our hand in the full consciousness that the world is guaranteed calm and peace from England for decades to come."

We are having a heart-breaking time with our "contemptible little Army" according to the official Wolf News Agency of Berlin, which circulates a "highly important piece of intelligence for us" under the headline "England's Military Weakness." The Wolf Agency has the sublime effrontery to quote the Times as saying that "grave doubts prevail in England with regard to the efficiency of our new army." The Voerische Zeitung, which published this "information" on September 29 as

the leading war news of the day, remarks: "Doubts about the worth of the soldiers drummed together against us with such difficulty and lack of officers to lead them—a more gratifying confession from an English mouth could hardly come to us from across the Channel."

A New York cablegram to the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger reports that numerous German residents in Canada have been arrested. "As 20 per cent. of the population of Canada is German," adds the journal, "these measures are causing great excitement."

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Six roomed house in Minden Row, Kowloon.
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TO LET.—2-roomed office, No. 3 Queen's Building. Apply to "S.A." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Ravenshill West, No. 3, Park Road; Tennis Court. Apply to DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON, Hongkong, 29th October, 1914.

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The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting on the "silence and reserve" of the German General Staff, praises the patience and endurance of the German people, notwithstanding the "incredible reports which have been launched throughout the world by the great lie factory in London."

Swiftly Avenged.

Private Richardson, the well-known army athlete, of the 1st Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, who has returned to Reading wounded, gives a graphic account of the death of Major Turner.

He says: "One evening the alarm was given that the Germans were sighted. We marched out to meet them, but after two shots by us we ceased firing, as the Germans said they were French. Major Turner went forward to meet them, and when within two paces, the German officer put a torchlight in his face and shot him dead. One of our chaps who had seen what happened pointed a rifle at the German and fetched him down."

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you

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They never fail to charm.

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NESTLE'S NUT MILK CHOCOLATE.

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THE WORLD SET FREE, by H. G. Wells	1.75	OFF THE MAIN TRACK, by Stanley Forth, Esq.	6.00
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

MARRIAGE.

HASKETT-JONES.—At Wanchai Wesleyan Church, on Nov. 19th, by the Rev. Chas. Bone, Florence Stockholm Jones, of Swindon, England, to George D. Haskett, of the P.W.D., Hongkong, formerly of Swindon, England.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

FRIEDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1914.

IS AMERICA PREPARED?

Although there is small probability of the United States being directly involved in the present world-crisis, points occasionally arise which make the question of her preparedness for war of special interest. She is at present the only great country outside the conflict, if we except Italy, whose influence in the councils of the world has long since been on the wane, and for that reason, apart from any other, speculation is often indulged in as to how she would show up in contact with some of the Powers now actively engaged in the struggle. The matter, we notice, was just a month ago before the House of Representatives in Washington, when Mr. Gardner, a representative from Massachusetts, who had recently returned from the war zone in Europe, advocated an enquiry into the preparedness of the United States for war, offensive or defensive, by a National Security Commission.

Some of Mr. Gardner's submissions—and he appears to have spoken his mind in very plain terms—are worth quoting at this moment. "The United States," he said, "is totally unprepared for a war, defensive or offensive, against a real Power." That this is not merely his own private opinion is borne out in a further statement he made to the effect that "nearly every Army and Navy officer to whom I have spoken tells me the same story of inadequate security," and he added, "I have yet to speak to a single member of either the Committee on Naval Affairs or the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, in whose judgment I have confidence, who does not in private make exactly the same admission." These are strong words, but they do not appear to have been used without some measure of reason. How does the critic account for the state of affairs he so roundly condemns? It would seem as though he believed the Carnegie peace movement has had the effect of blinding the people to modern military necessities, for after remarking that it is foolhardy to expect to defend the country by moral suasion and financial might alone, Mr. Gardner declared that "all the Carnegie millions in the world will not silence those of us who believe that bullets cannot be stopped with bombast nor powder vanquished with platitudes." We who know where the pacifists in England would have led us had they had their way can appreciate the point of a remark so well put as that, and for the sake of the future of America we sincerely hope the public in the States will also come round to a full realization of all that it conveys.

No nation wishing to preserve its independence or integrity can afford to see the martial spirit of its sons being destroyed, whether by "peace talk," a falling away of national consciousness or any other cause. And that is a lesson which America will do well to heed. Although it has no real bearing on the point under notice, it may be added that Mr. Gardner has very decided views on the matter before his fellow legislators when he declared, "I am entirely convinced that the German cause is unholy, and moreover, a menace to the principles of democracy." And he added, with emphasis, "I believe that the God of battles will visit defeat upon the Germans."

Over-charging. Despite recent prosecutions, the Chinese comprador is still indulging in his little game of over-charging, according to information which has come to us from Kowloon. There is a shop in Haiphong Road, we are told, where tinned beef which could previously be had at from 35 to 40 cents is now priced from 68 to 70 cents, and if customers are not willing to pay this figure they cannot obtain any. In the same place, too, jam is still on the increase in price—an increase which takes it considerably above the official charge. We have previously drawn attention to this latter point, giving definite prices charged, and we understand that the situation is now no better than it then was.

Dealing with the Evil. Compradores running some degree of risk in continuing to indulge in this practice, but seemingly they are quite willing to take their chances of detection, and if they are caught and fined they most likely come out of the deal all right after taking into account the enhanced profits which over-charging has given them. Of course, there is a duty on the public to bring the offenders to book whenever a chance presents itself. But the authorities might also step in and depute some one to make occasional surprise visits to these shops with a view to prosecution. And if it is found that fining is of no avail, the potency of imprisonment might be given a trial. That should bring some of the offending ones to their senses.

Thomas Hardy and Rheims. Home papers quote a letter recently written by Thomas Hardy, in which the leader of the big army of modern novelists expresses his entire bewilderment at the fate of Rheims Cathedral. It is clear, from this letter, that he can scarcely bring himself to believe that the bombardment was intentional. "Is there any remote chance," he asks wistfully, "of the devastation being accidental, or partly accidental, or contrary to the orders of a superior officer?" Probably, by this time, any doubts which the great author may have entertained on this subject have been removed. The letter proceeds with justification now become justifiably fashionable—a denunciation of the sham philosopher Nietzsche, and speaks of the "disastrous blight" on the "glory and nobility" of Germany that his writings have brought about. "I should think there is no instance, since history began, of a country being so demoralised by a single writer, the irony being that he was a megalomaniac, and not truly a philosopher at all." Irony, indeed! We wonder what Mr. Shaw will have to say to this.

Architect and Novelist. It is not only the novelist, the poet and the man of superficial feeling and of extreme artistic appreciation in Thomas Hardy that the destruction of Rheims has appealed to; it is to the highly qualified professional man as well. Many of us, in our admiration for his literary work, perhaps forget that, long before he was recognised as a novelist, he had been a skilled and enthusiastic architect. His professional knowledge is sufficiently apparent in "Jude the Obscure," and still more so in an early and not particularly well-known story of his: "A Lodowick," the hero whereof is an ambitious young architect. To a man who has studied, as a labour of love, the designs of half the cathedrals of Europe, the destruction of Rheims must inevitably have been as cruel a blow as the news of an old friend's death could have been.

Enquiry Demanded. Great Britain has asked the United States Government to make investigation regarding the alleged scaling of a German cruiser at sea by American and Norwegian vessels, which sailed from New York, nominally for South American ports. The owners of the American vessels are not communicative on the subject. Another of their colliers, which sailed some time ago with coal for Buenos Ayres, has arrived at Rio de Janeiro more than a fortnight overdue, and her proceedings would also seem to offer a fitting subject for enquiry.

DAY BY DAY.

A GREAT PART OF THE HAPPINESS OF LIFE CONSISTS NOT IN FIGHTING BATTLES, BUT IN AVOIDING THEM. A MASTERLY RETREAT IS IN ITSELF A VICTORY.—Longfellow.

The Weather. Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 71° fine. At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 62° fine.

The Mails. Siberian Mail.—Due to arrive to-morrow. Australian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 9 a.m. Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns. Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar. The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 8.9-10d.

Return. Mr. D. W. Tristman arrived back by the s.s. *Nabia* to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Crappell were passengers by the same boat.

Passing Through. Sir William Wilkinson, who has been Consul-General at Hankow since 1912, is passing through on the *Nabia*.

Allice Memorial Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Allice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Hospital Sunday Union Church, \$85. Unlicensed and Unmuzzled.

Mr. Miskin, of the Peak, was summoned this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, for keeping a dog without a licence, and with allowing it abroad without its muzzle on. The defendant was fined \$5 on each charge.

Hongkong Jockey Club. Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club are reminded of the extraordinary general meeting called for to-morrow (Saturday) at noon, at the offices of the Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

Interesting Will. Mr. James Murdoch Young, aged 76, of Shanghai, China, for many years in business there as a merchant, left £2,000 and his household and personal effects to his housekeeper, Luig Yow, otherwise Mrs. Carter—estate in the United Kingdom, £13,480.

Singapore Health Returns. The mortality returns for Singapore for the week ended Oct. 31 show a death rate per mille of 33.64 for Singapore, the total number of deaths being 313; 27 died of malarial fever, 21 of fever, not specified; 31 each of phthisis and convulsion, 18 of beriberi and 19 of pneumonia.

Bijou Theatre. The programme now showing at the Bijou includes the two-part comedy, "Will's Love Romance," a very laughable film, with the popular M. Prince in the principal role; "Father's War Gospels" (3rd Series); two dramatic pictures, "A Spendthrift's Reform" and "A Scoundrel's Chance," and a screamingly funny farce entitled "A Jolly Little Dinner Out of Doors."

Killed in Action. Lieut. Odber Augustus Knapp, who was killed in action at the battle of the Aisne on 18th ult., was in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He was the eldest son of Captain Knapp, R.N., and Mrs. Knapp, of Rope Hill, Boldre, Hants, and was only 20 years of age. Captain Knapp has served on several occasions on the China Station, and was flag-lieutenant during the period that Sir Vesey Hamilton was Naval Commander-in-Chief.

FOOTBALL.

The first division of the H. K. Association Football League will open to-morrow on the Navy ground, Happy Valley, when the Navy meet the Hongkong Police at 4 p.m.

The Police team are:—Swan, J. Clark and Cave; Reed, Gardiner and Drury; Grimmett, Reynolds, Kelly, A. Clark, and Wilson.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

TIT FOR TAT.

The Russian Position Analysed.

Once again the Germans have been at their old game of seeking out the Brit's, and once again they have been given better than they have brought. Their artillery fire, we are told, had the result of shelling two of our battalions out of their trenches, but our men were not content to let matters rest there. Recovering brilliantly, they counter-attacked to such good effect that the enemy was driven back in complete disorder. An effort against another of our divisions met with no better results for the Germans. Incidents of this kind show of what stuff our soldiers are made.

Better Men. It has long since been established that, man for man, the British "Tommy" are streets ahead of the German conscripts, either in intelligence, courage, or power of endurance, to say nothing of "playing the game." The fact is that the British soldier is less of a machine; he has more individuality; he is accustomed to thinking for himself. If punishment comes, he takes it more or less as a matter of course—no more seriously than he has to. He generally knows full well what he is doing; he does not let his nerves get the better of him. And we believe he can keep going, no matter what task he is put to next, far longer than the men pitted against him.

A Test of Endurance. With these thoughts in mind, we may rest assured that the slow, agonising tussle now going on will work out all right in the end. For the battle is now resolving itself into a test of endurance; and that is where we should get the pull. For a time, as we observed a couple of days ago, we may not see any immediate change in the situation in France or Belgium. The lines of contact between the rival armies have now been definitely established, and when there is no severe fighting to be done the respective leaders may be counted upon to draw in what reinforcements they can to strengthen the weak spots in their own lines and to watch for weak spots in the hostile line. Thus for a time we may expect the warfare to retain its present character—the rival legions thrusting against each other back and forth with a view to one or the other breaking through. But that cannot go on for ever. One side or the other must eventually be exhausted. And we do not believe that side will be the Allies.

With the Russians. Turning to the campaign in the eastern theatre, the Russians still continue to cause anxiety to the enemy in East Prussia, while they are hot about after the Austrians in Galicia. In Poland they are encountering strong forces of the Germans, and here their advance guards have had to fall back somewhat. That is not altogether surprising, as instincts of self-preservation would naturally cause the Germans to rush masses of troops to this region, and it would be the height of folly for a relatively small force of the Czar's Army to set itself against the Kaiser's legions. Here it must be remembered that, after their retreat from Warsaw, the Germans completely destroyed the railways, and thus the main Russian army's progress has been necessarily slow. Viewed from that standpoint, the retirement of the Russian advance guards becomes a falling back on to the main forces, and once the gap has been closed up, we may expect to see a resumption of the onward march of the Russian Army towards the German frontier.

Straits Settlement Nurses. The Penang members of the select committee appointed to consider the Straits Settlements estimates for the ensuing year, the Hons. A. T. Bryant, A. R. Adams and Robert Young, strongly recommend additional accommodation for the Government nurses in the Northern Settlement. "The nurses," they say in their report, "should be made as comfortable as possible."

SUMMARY COURT.

Several Interesting Cases Come Up.

This morning, the Puisne Judge had before him the following, among other, cases:—

Arthur Nilsson and Co. sued the *World's News* Ltd., and another to recover the sum of \$887, alleged to be due on a promissory note.

The case was adjourned into chambers until to-morrow.

Bankrupt. When the case of Hip Cheong v. Cruz Basto and others was called on, it was announced by Mr. Heywood that the defendant firm was in bankruptcy. The case was accordingly adjourned *sine die*. The claim is for \$362.50.

No Particulars. Miss D'Almeida sued Mr. J. D. F. Mulder to recover the sum of \$118.74.

Mr. Mason, of Messrs. D'Almeida and Mason, appeared for the defendant and asked for the case to be struck out. There had been three orders made for the delivery of particulars, the third of which was peremptory, but up to the present no particulars had been sent to him.

His Lordship said he would deal with the case in chambers to-morrow.

Strong Allegations. Mr. Heywood, of Mr. Leo D'Almeida e Castro's office, appeared for the plaintiff in the case in which A. R. Ellis is suing the City Printing Co., Ltd., to recover the sum of \$800, alleged to be due as arrears of salary.

Mr. R. O. Faithfull appeared for the defendant Company, and said that before the case was tried he would want to administer interrogatories to the plaintiff. The books of the Company were not in his hands, though he was the solicitor to the Company, and although he had written for them he had not yet received them. He would be able to prove when the case came on for trial that there was not a penny owing to the plaintiff and that he had received money for which he had not accounted. He had been to the bank and found that the plaintiff had not kept an account with them for the Company.

Mr. Heywood said the case was a simple one.

Mr. Faithfull replied that the claim was a simple one, but the case was not.

The case was adjourned for a week.

Question of Counter-claim.

H. H. Williams sued A. R. Ellis to recover the sum of \$800, and this case was mentioned by Mr. Russ, who appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. W. B. Hind, of Mr. Bratton's office, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Russ said that his friend obtained an adjournment last week by stating that he had a counter-claim to file, but he had not done so yet. Mr. Hind replied that it was only this morning that he discovered what the counter-claim was. It would be filed in the early part of next week.

The case was again adjourned.

No Appearance.

A case in which E. E. Ellis is suing W. Stewart to recover the sum of \$789.49 was also mentioned this morning.

Mr. Crowther Smith appeared for the plaintiff and said that the matter had better be adjourned *sine die*, as the defendant had not put in an appearance on the last occasion and had not done so on this.

This course was adopted.

"Mousquet" Survivors.

The correspondent at Sabang of the *Sunatra Post* on the 31st ult., says:—"Last night the Newburn arrived with 36 of the crew of the French torpedo boat *Mousquet*, which was recently sunk at Penang. Four were severely wounded and one has since died. The wounded are all in Hospital. The Newburn was stopped yesterday morning by the Emden and ordered to take the wounded as prisoners of war to Sabang. The Emden states that she has sunk twenty-three vessels."

THE YARN MARKET.

A Crisis Feared in Hongkong.

Messrs. Polibwalla and Kotwall, in their report dated November 20, state:—

During the past fortnight, the market has been dealt another heavy blow by the failure of one of the big yarn dealers, which has had the effect of effectually paralysing whatever remnant of trade there was left, and we are now faced with a situation nearly analogous to that disastrous year 1906, when everyone of the yarn dealers had to close up.

At the moment of writing, one or two of the dealers may perhaps be able to tide over, but it is an open secret that the bulk of them are hopelessly beyond their depth and cannot possibly meet their outstanding contracts.

As a result of the failure referred to, one firm of importers thought fit to put up to auction some 400 bales, which of course did not improve matters.

It will be recalled that as early as last February, we deemed it our duty, in view of the precarious position of the Chinese dealers in their relations with the country buyers, to warn the importers that it behoved them to take joint action and to devise some means whereby the interests of the dealers could be protected, and that by affording such protection they would be safeguarding their own interests. We can but regret that our warning went unheeded. Total sales, 780 bales. Unsold Stocks, 57,300 bales. Sold but undelivered in the Godown and to arrive 28,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail from Nabis and Oriental, from Bombay, have brought in 6,000 bales for Hongkong and 9,000 bales for Shanghai. Shipment from Hongkong to Shanghai, 3,500 bales.

Local Mill.—No sales.

Shanghai.—The latest advice from this market are to the effect that there is a slightly better feeling, with some business passing.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales as follows: 200 bales Yellow Seta No. 20 at \$116. 50 bales Seta No. 20 at \$127 and 150 bales No. 10 at \$105.

Raw Cotton.—No sales in Bengal or Chinese. Stock 900 bales Bengal and 700 Chinese. Quotation: Bengal \$16 to \$20, Chinese at \$20 to \$25 per picul.

EMDEN'S COLLIERIES.

A Greek Denial.

Mr. W. E. Fordham, writing for Messrs. A. A. Embiricos and Co., of 14, St. Mary's Ave., E.C., sends the following letter respecting the coaling of the German cruiser Emden, in local waters.

"A rumour having come to our knowledge that it has been circulated that we are interested or concerned in the coaling of the German Fleet in Indian waters, we will thank you to note, and to give publicity to the statement, that there is not the slightest vestige of truth in any such suggestion or rumour; and further, that we are not, directly or indirectly, interested or concerned in any arrangement whatever for the supplying of coal or anything else to the German Fleet, in Indian waters or in any other part of the world."

"The rumour has caused us the greatest pain and indignation, and anyone making such a statement is guilty of a gross libel, and we shall feel deeply indebted to anyone who will give us such information as shall lead to our finding out the source from which this rumour emanated."

"The report that the Emden had taken charge of the *Pontopore*, belonging to the National Steam Navigation Company (Limited), of Greece, in which we are interested, and which steamer has on board a cargo of coal shipped at Calcutta for Karachi, may possibly have led people to credit the rumour referred to above. It is hardly necessary for us to state, in view of the disclaimer we make in this communication, that the *Pontopore* did not, of her own choice, seek the company of the Emden or is acting otherwise than under compulsion."

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPRESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA," "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTAGUE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Sail Hongkong for Australia
TAIWAN	21st Nov.	27th Nov.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire

Telephone No. 93.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suva & Port Said
Miyazaki Maru T. 16,000 {WEDNES., 2nd Dec. at 10 a.m.
Kilano Maru T. 16,000 {WEDNES., 23rd Dec. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama
Yokohama Maru T. 12,500 {TUES., 1st Dec. at noon.
Awa Maru T. 12,500 {TUES., 15th Dec. at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane
Hitachi Maru T. 13,500 {SAT., 21st Nov. at 10 a.m.
Tango Maru T. 13,500 {WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon.

CALCUTTA, via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon
Ceylon Maru T. 10,000 {MON., 23rd Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo
Colombo Maru T. 8,000 {MONDAY., 23rd Nov.

S'HAIR and Kobe... Kawachi Maru T. 12,500 {SUNDAY., 29th Nov.

S'HAIR and Kobe... Rangoon Maru T. 7,000 {MONDAY., 30th Nov.

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama... Tango Maru T. 12,500 {FRIDAY., 20th Nov. at noon.

Kobe & Yokohama... Kilano Maru T. 16,000 {TUES., 24th Nov. at night

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail

For	Steamers	To Sail
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Sungkiang	21st Nov. at 11 a.m.
W'WEI & T'SIN	Huichow	21st Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	22nd Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	24th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	24th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	1st Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Agents.

Hongkong 20th Nov., 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjimanoeck	...	...	S'HAIR	2nd half Nov.
Tjibodas	...	...	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tjipanas	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tjikini	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.	S'HAIR	2nd half Nov.
Tjilwong	JAPAN	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tjitaroem	JAPAN	1st half Dec.	S'HAIR	1st half Dec.
Tjikembang	JAPAN	2nd half Dec.	S'HAIR	1st half Jan.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	From Kobe, Tues., 1st Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

The S.S. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£90. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA

ORUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots

Thence by TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
St. Albans	29th Nov.	23rd Dec.
Aldenhams	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haitan J. W. Evans ... TUES., 24th Nov. at 1 p.m.

Haiching ... W. C. Passmore ... FRI., 27th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Halyang ... A. E. Hodgins ... SATUR., 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.

(not calling at Swatow)

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun A. H. Stewart ... SUN., 22nd Nov. at 10 a.m.

Haimun A. H. Stewart ... WED., 25th Nov. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The "Aquitania's" Engines. Marvellous as are the public rooms and state-rooms of the new Cunarder Aquitania—Britain's largest liner—the immense restaurant, the ivy clad garden lounge, the historical gallery of art, the Greenwich Hospital smoking room, the Pompeian swimming bath, the gymnasium, the "Rotten Row" promenade, the picture bedecked walls of the big suites of rooms—marvellous as these are, away down in the depths of the ship are hidden wonders not a whit less astounding. Nearly 100ft. below the engine-room, skylight—far under water level—are thousands of tons of turbine engines, boilers, and other machinery. Engine and boiler rooms stretch in unbroken line for 600ft. A hundred and sixty-eight furnaces consume hundreds of tons of coal daily, affording power to drive this immense 50,000-ton mass of steel through the water as fast as a railway train. Underneath the machinery compartment are the inner and outer bottom, divided into watertight compartments. The inner skin of the ship forms the side of the boiler and engine-rooms, and the space between the two skins is divided by bulkheads into watertight compartments used for bunker coal. The machinery space is thus doubly protected. The turbines which rotate the four propellers possess many unique features, two of them weighing 450 tons each. These turbines are revolved by the action of steam passing through rings of fixed and moving blades, which number over a million, and vary in length from 1-1/2 to 20 inches. The ventilation of these vast machinery rooms is, owing to their size, upon an unparalleled scale, and is capable of handling 20,000,000 cubic feet of air per hour. The heart of the motive power of the ship lies in the starting-platform. There, over 120 indicators and gauges are arranged, besides controlling levers, barometers, clinometers (showing the trim of the ship) and electric clocks. The engineer officer in charge is thus made aware, not only of what is happening in the machinery spaces, but in the most distant parts of the ship. He controls the turbines, the firing in the boiler rooms, and in addition most of the machinery and appliances on board for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Of the chief engineer's staff of thirty-three engineer officers and 350 men, 30 per cent. of the officers are concerned entirely with the care and operation of this last-named machinery. For instance, the ventilating engineer is responsible for the air supply and temperature of all rooms, the speed of fans and the amount of heat supplied according to climatic conditions. The deck engineers superintend the supply of hot and cold salt water for baths, hot and cold fresh water for staterooms and lavatories, evaporation of sea water, and for all other services for which water is required. The electrical engineer officers have charge of a plant with sufficient power to light a town of 110,000 inhabitants. There are nearly 10,000 lights in the ship and 200 electric motors. Electricity is used on board for no fewer than forty distinct purposes, and the officers in charge have the supervision of such different appliances as elevators, gymnastic apparatus, fire-alarms, telephones and electric clocks. In connection with these electric fans it may be mentioned that either by discharging warm air into the rooms or drawing out vitiated air, the plants can handle 12,000,000 cubic feet per hour.

Freights Rising.

Partly owing to the withdrawal of steamers for troopship work there has been a large increase in the amount of cargo offering for regular boats between Calcutta and China and freights have risen in consequence. It is reported that at the end of October there were 50,000 tons of cargo awaiting transportation to China and Japan.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDER CAFF

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN via S'hai	Lienshang	Sun., 22nd Nov. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Wed., 25th Nov. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Tues., 24th Nov. at noon
S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Yatsang	Thur., 26th Nov. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 27th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Taksang	Fri., 27th Nov. at d'light
S'hai, Moji & Kobe	Namsang	Sat., 28th Nov. at d'light
MANILA	Yunsang	Sat., 28th Nov. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & O'outta	Fooksang	Sat., 28th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed., 2nd Dec. at noon

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsang," "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	20th Dec.
LONDON	Radnorshire	19th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, S'LE	Glenroy	26th Nov.
TACOMA & PLAND	Glenroy	26th Nov.
VIA HONOLULU		
VICTORIA, VVER, S'LE	Glenroy	6th Jan.
TACOMA & PLAND	Glenroy	6th Jan.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents. 14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

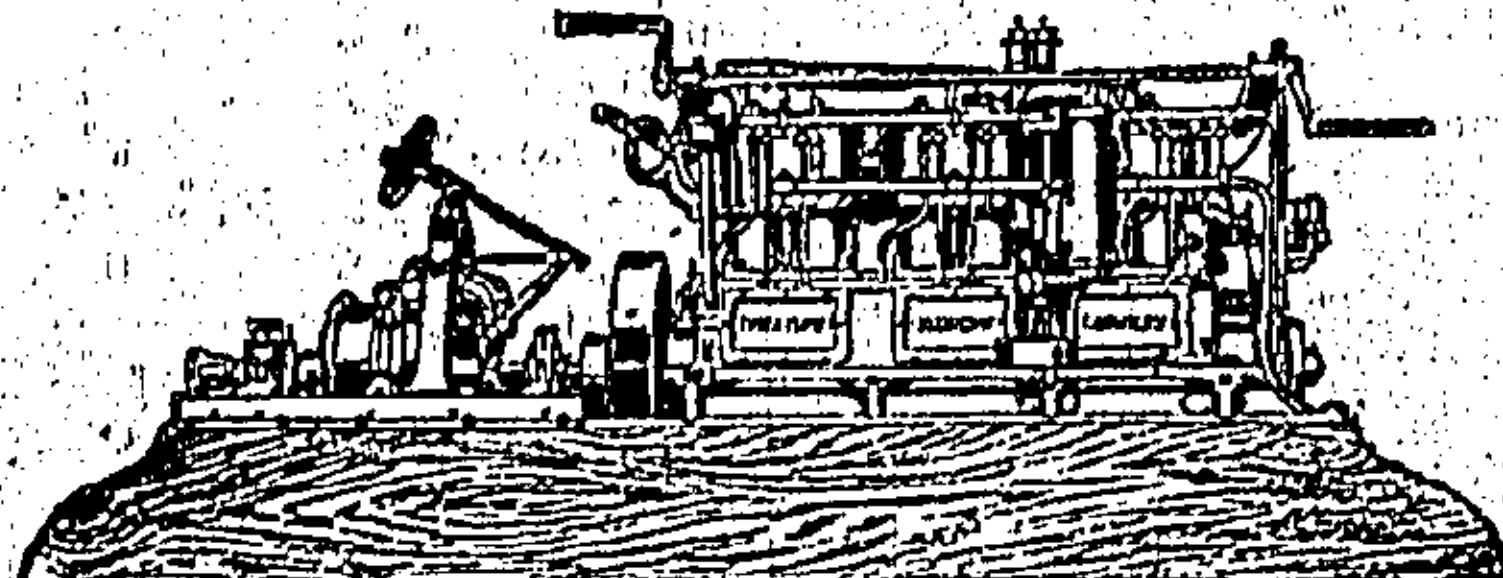
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—**JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



66 type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOODOCK"

TELEPHONE No. 931.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nellere	P. & O.	25. Nov.
Marseilles via Ports	Anstralian	M. M.	1. Dec.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	2. Dec.
London & Hull	Mershire	J. M. Co.	24. Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24. Nov.
Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	26. Nov.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	1. Dec.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	1. Dec.
Via B.C. & S'ha via S'hai &c.	Y'hama M.	N. Y. K.	1. Dec.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2. Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8. Dec.
Victoria, B.C. & Tacoma, etc.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	9. Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal	C. of Bristol	B. L. L.	11. Dec.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	16. Dec.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12. Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports | St. Albans | G. L. Co. | 18. Dec.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	21. Nov.
Anping, Takao via S'tow & Amoy	Soshu Maru	O. S. K.	21. Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daigi M.	O. S. K.	22. Nov.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	23. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	24. Nov.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	24. Nov.
Shanghai	Yusang	J. M. Co.	24. Nov.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	24. Nov.
D'goa Bay, D'ban, East L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L. L.	25. Nov.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	27. Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	29. Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	30. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Paul Lecat	M. M.	1. Dec.
Shanghai	Malta	E. & O.	3. Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	27. Dec.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo			
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. deep.
Java	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjikong	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjikong	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Japan	Tjikong	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjikong	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914

Agents.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage, apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. M. MONGOLIA sailed from
Yokohama on the 12th inst., via Shanghai
& Manila for Hongkong.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. ANYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the
2nd December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.	From	Arrival
Newlyn, Br. s.s. 2,484, Charles (Clarke, 14th inst.—Singapore, 4th inst. Coal—Order.		
Kunafji Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,763, N. Santo, 15th inst.—Moji, 9th inst. Coal—M. K.		
Nichyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,427, J. Sone, 16th inst.—Saigon, Rice & Flour—M. & Co.		
Tijpanas, Dut. s.s. 2,444, A. de Lange, 17th inst.—Amoy, 15th inst. Gen.—J. C. J. L.		
Yusang, Br. s.s. 1,120, N. R. Bennett, 17th inst.—Dainy, Gen.—J. M. & Co.		
Albion, Br. s.s. 2,463, Wm. Dunbar, 17th inst.—Chingwan-tao, 10th inst. Coal—D. & Co.		
Nagoya, Br. s.s. 4,249, W. H. Sweeney, 17th inst.—Amoy, 3rd Oct. Gen.—P. & O. S. K.		
Achilles, Br. s.s. 4,403, Edmondson, 17th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. Gen.—B. & S.		
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,093, W. G. G. Leask, 17th inst.—Manila, 14th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.		
Lienshang, Br. s.s. 1,148, Carl, 17th inst.—Tientsin, 10th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.		
Choyang, Br. s.s. 1,424, S. Finden, 18th inst.—Singapore, 11th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.		
Yei Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,932, T. Itani, 17th inst.—Wakamatsu, 11th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.		
Holchow, Br. s.s. 1,222, Shave, 18th inst.—Tientsin, 8th inst. Gen.—B. & S.		
Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 587, J. Robinson, 17th inst.—Holchow, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.		
Shinon, Br. s.s. 1,104, Sangster, 17th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. Coal—M. B. K.		
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 846, S. Takashige, 18th inst.—Swatow, 17th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.		
Chiyuen, Chinese s.s. 1,177, Rois, 18th inst.—Swatow, 17th inst. Gen.—C. M. B. N. Co.		
Taiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,635, T. Imoto, 19th inst.—Chingwan-tao, 12th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.		
Seattle Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,832, T. Saitow, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.		
Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,552, Y. Jenkins, 18th inst.—Saigon, 14th inst. Rice—Order.		
Hitachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,031, T. Saitow, 19th inst.—Nagasaki, 15th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.		
Tango Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,634, K. Toyoda, 19th inst.—Melbourne, Gen.—N. Y. K.		
Rubi, Am. s.s. 1,408, J. Miller, 19th inst.—Saigon, 15th inst. Rice—S. T. & Co.		
Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Bing, 18th inst.—Swatow, 17th inst. Rice—T. & Co.		
Wosang, Br. s.s. 1,127, Smith, 18th inst.—Shanghai, 15th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.		
Chenau, Br. s.s. 1,355, L. Jones, 18th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. Gen.—B. & S.		

CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE.

S.S. "CARDIGANSHIRE".
Consignees of cargo ex the above steamer are hereby informed that their goods have arrived to-day per s.s. "Glenurret".

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1914.

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HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

For freight or information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

General Agents.

"GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR COW & Co.) Ltd.

For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

THE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
(WESTWARD) LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL."

Captain Henderson, will be despatched as above on Friday, the 11th December.

For freight etc. apply to—

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Weather.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE HEADS	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT QUAY	HEIGHT OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	140' top (70' bottom)	20'	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	375	70'	15'	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 3 Kowloon	250	45'	10'	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	150	30'	5'	7' 6"
TAIKOO TSLI				
Cosmopolitan Dock	650	80'	20'	7' 6"
ABERDEEN				
Harbour Dock	1,200	200'	25'	7' 6"
Patent Dock	150	30'	5'	7' 6"

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Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N. Foreman Dock, Hongkong.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1914.

OUR SPORTS LETTER.

IN THE RING—TURF CHATTER— BILLIARD INNOVATIONS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

London, Oct. 16.
Matt Wells is one of the very few amateurs to have any real success as a professional boxer. He very quickly bridged over the two classes of the sport. So quickly in fact as to win the light weight Championship from Fred Welsh, the present Champion of the world, and, though he has now joined the Middleweights, he is still winning. He took part in his first contest since his return from Australia this week, when he met "Young Nipper" (Charlie Wood) in 15 rounds, and, by a display of forceful hitting that was also extremely clever, gained a decisive victory on points. He wins every possible point he can from the first round to the last. Whether he is winning easily or not makes no difference. With every blow he seems to say to his opponent, "If you don't like this sort of thing you had better give in." These were his tactics against "Young Nipper," a man as strong as himself, but lacking the same speed and resource. "Nipper" went down twice in the fourth round, and then the finish seemed near, but with great courage he struggled on, notwithstanding heavy punishment, and stayed to the end of the 15 rounds. In almost every round Wells scored the maximum points and his victory was most decisive. "All that one was left to admire was the pluck of the vanquished man. This match may be said to mark the opening of the winter boxing season in London. The sport begins at the National Sporting Club next Monday, when the chief contest will be between the Welshman Percy Jones and Tancy Lee, the Scotsman, for the flyweight championship and the Lord Lonsdale belt. This will be the first occasion Jones has been called on to defend his title since he gained it by defeating Ladbury last season. In the meantime, however, he has twice been beaten, by the Frenchman Eugene Oriqui, and by Young Symonds. He was knocked out by the latter at Plymouth. But the war has knocked out the real interest of boxing in London. Glove fighting is fine exercise and grand training, but, when the real thing is afoot, surely every fighting man who is worth his salt is following Carpenter's example, and helping to batter the Germans back into their own corner. Not only are most of the boxers, amateur and professional, away at the front, and all the Army boxers, who have done so very well in the ring at the U.S.C. before they were called into the arena of Europe, but most of the patrons of the ring are gone too. Your true "Corinthian" is not the man to lounge at home and watch other fellows hammering each other with "the cut" while there is a blow to strike "for England, home and duty."

The Turf.
Racing of very considerable importance (our correspondent "Centaur" writes) has been taking place in England since last I wrote. Thus last week-end the Kempton Park authorities brought off what in normal times is one of the most important race-meetings of the Autumn. It was successful; this time, all things considered. On the opening day the Imperial Produce Stakes was the chief event. It was of the gross value of £3,000, and that being so, it was surprising to find only four runners for it. This is the race which The Tetrarch should

have run for, but the day before he hit himself in the spot which ultimately ended his racing career. On this occasion the runners were Mr. Williamson's King Priam, who has been regarded by many as the best two-year-old of the season, Mr. S. B. Joel's Pommern, who had won when last seen out at Doncaster, Mr. L. Neumann's Snow Marten, and Colonel Hall Walker's Follow Up King Priam had to give 8 lb. to Pommern and 18 lb. to Snow Marten. Nevertheless he started an equal favourite with Snow Marten, while there was a fair demand for Pommern. The race, however, was dominated by the last-named. The son of Polymelus led from end to end and won easily, with King Priam beating Follow Up a head for third place.

King Priam's jockey reported that his horse ran without any dash, and it is probable that, for some reason he was far from hitting himself. At any rate this is not his form. Pommern is entitled to full credit for his win. He has grown into a fine colt, with a wonderful lot of quality and liberty. He should make a high-class three-year-old and the pleasure of his owner is surely added to by the fact that he bred him. Neither colt runs again this year, so that the question as between them is not likely to be determined in the most favourable circumstances before next Derby Day.

On the second day the Duke of York Stakes, a handicap with an interesting history, occupied a prominent place on the card. It only brought out seven runners, which is the smallest number in the history of the race. Nevertheless, the event was interesting if only because it possessed an open character. Favouritism finally rested with Lord D'Abernon's Diadumenos, a horse formerly trained by the Hon. George Lambton, but now in the care of the Australian trainer, E. de Mestre. It was quite evident that this son of Orby had given full satisfaction in a trial, and as his friends were disappointed that he got no nearer than third, it is possible that he did not run up to his trial. The race provided a tremendous finish between Mr. George Edwardes's Nassau and Mr. E. Hulton's Green Falcon. The former was greatly fancied by his trainer, P. Harrigan, and it was his good fortune to see the horse squeeze home in the last few strides and win by a short head. The horse, who have done so very well in the ring at the U.S.C. before they were called into the arena of Europe, but most of the patrons of the ring are gone too. Your true "Corinthian" is not the man to lounge at home and watch other fellows hammering each other with "the cut" while there is a blow to strike "for England, home and duty."

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was all on his other candidate, Yokohama, whose tragic fate it was to be beaten a neck by his stable companion. Then Hapsburg, second in the Derby, and the winner of the Eclipse Stakes, won him the Champion Stakes, after a pretty race with a solitary opponent—Mr. W. M. Singer's Sir Eager. The third winner for Sir Ernest Cassel was Matter, who won the Apprentice Handicap.

Nothing succeeds like success in racing. Once got on the crest of a wave and you can be carried far, whether you are owner, trainer or jockey. Thus Sir Ernest Cassel had the good fortune on the second day of the meeting to win the Cesarewitch with a three-year-old named Troubadour. The fact that the starting price was 66 to 1 is more than evidence that he was absolutely uncried, and his easy victory therefore created an astonished feeling. Ards finally started favourite and finished third, but Princess Darric, Grave Greek and Fitz Yama ran badly. Green Falcon, to whom reference is made above, would have won with the winner out of the way. It was not by any means a popular result.

Novelty in Billiards.

The billiard season opens on Monday with the start of the Burroughes and Watts tournament, and the conditions have been so altered that the matches will be something of a novelty. Previously the heats have been 9,000 up, extending over a week. This time they will be only 4,000, and there will be two heats a week. There will also be only one session, with a brief interval. This means that there will be no play at night. By these changes it is hoped to create a fresh interest and bring about an improvement in the attendances. Six players make up the competition and the handicap has just been announced. As was expected, H. W. Stevenson, George Gray and T. Reese have been placed on the scratch mark. The two young men, T. Newman and W. Smith have each been given 300 start, and E. Diggle gets 500. It would appear that Newman and Smith have been rather harshly treated. A year ago, when Newman was successful without dropping a point, he received 2,000 in 9,000. The start he has now been allotted is equivalent to 675 in 9,000, so he has been penalised 1,325 for his victory of a year ago. Newman was, of course, expected to be pulled back, but hardly to that extent. If this is the correct placing of Newman, the authorities were bound to put his rival Smith on the same mark, for the latter was the only man to beat Newman last season, and he accomplished this feat three times. That Diggle, who has so long been up to the Championship level, should have been given so many as 500 is surprising, and if he would shake off the difference which often attacks him, there is none who would have a better chance of winning the tournament. In these short games, however, it is possible for anything to happen, and the player who makes the best start will be hard to overtake. For Stevenson, Reese, and Gray, it can be said that they are only a good break behind their opponents. They can clear off the whole of their arrears in the first hour or so of a heat. In the circumstances the winner may well come from the back mark, and at the moment George Gray, with all the endless possibilities of his red ball play, is favourite.

Siamese Prince.

Prince Chuladhol, of Siam, a brother of the King of Siam, has arrived in London from Switzerland, and is leaving town shortly for Cambridge to resume his studies.

FALL OF TSINGTAU.

Transport of Prisoners Commenced.

The transportation of German prisoners from Tsingtau to Japan was commenced on the 13th inst., and it was believed it would take two or three days before all the prisoners were shipped. It was proposed at first that General Waldeck should be sent to Japan by the first steamer, but as there was some further business regarding the transfer of Tsingtau that required his presence, the General was to leave Tsingtau on the 14th inst., by the Europa Maru, for Moji.

As to the place where General Waldeck is to be interned, Tokyo has been mentioned as a likely spot, but it is now said that he will be quartered at Fukuoka. It may be added that the Fukuoka Division distinguished itself most in the assault on Tsingtau.

Triumphal Entry into Tsingtau.
The military authorities have decided on holding a triumphal entry of the allied troops into Tsingtau after all the German prisoners have been sent away.

A Kurume despatch states that only a portion of the investing army will enter Tsingtau, as dysentery is prevalent in the city.

British Casualties.

A Peking telegram says that the total British casualties in the siege of Tsingtau are 12 killed and 61 wounded, including five officers.

Celebration in Tokyo.

An official celebration of the fall of Tsingtau, under the auspices of the Tokyo Municipality, took place at Hibiya Park on Wednesday afternoon (11th inst.). The park was thronged with thousands of people. Among those present were the representatives of Great Britain, Russia, France and Belgium, Ministers of State, including Baron Kato, Admiral Yashiro, Mr. Wakatsuki, Mr. Iohiki, Mr. Ozaki and Mr. Takekoshi. Addresses were delivered by the Mayor of Tokyo, Baron Sikanani, and the Russian Ambassador, Lusty ories of "Banzai!" for the sovereigns of the Allied Powers and French President, for the Japanese army and navy, and for the Allies, brought the formal part of the proceedings to a close.

In the evening a huge lantern procession was organised and paraded the principal streets. Something like 50,000 people took part in the demonstration. Starting from Hibiya Park, the procession made the rounds of the Imperial Palace, the French Embassy, the British Embassy, the War Office, the General Staff Office, the Belgian Legation, the Russian Embassy, and the Naval Office. A great number of lanterns and torches lit up the sky and there were tremendous shouts of "Banzai!"

The Ships in Tsingtau Harbour.
The Commander of the destroyer flotilla charged with the disposal of the enemy's vessels at Tsingtau has sent a report to the Sasebo Admiralty. All warships were blown up, he says, only a steam-launch and three boats remaining afloat. The Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth, and the German gunboats and destroyers are sunk in the bay, the tops of their masts appearing above water. Most of them lie in about eight fathoms, so, unless they are very extensively damaged, the work of refloating them should not be very difficult. The naval salvage boat Kwanto-Maru is making investigations into their condition. The damage to the floating dock is slight, and it will not take long to refloat it, when it will again be available for the accommodation of vessels of 5,000 tons. A plan of the mine-field having been found, it is not anticipated that there will be much trouble or danger in clearing the bay.

COMMANDER OF EMDEN.

The Commander of the Emden is a son of Lieutenant General von Mueller of Karlsruhe, who has altogether three sons in the German Navy. The oldest one, Karl von Mueller, was 1908-1910 on the Admiralty Staff of the High Sea Fleet, afterwards in the Central Division of the Ministry of Marine and from the end of 1912 he took the command of the Emden. In August last year this cruiser was attacked in Nanking by Chinese rebels, by 25 shots from the 10.5 c.m. guns; the rebels were soon set right and within a very short time the forts were silenced. This of itself was not a great performance, but it caused great pleasure to see how quickly and determinedly the Commander of this vessel replied to the bold assault of the rebels. As acknowledgment he received from the Kaiser the sword of the Order of the Crown, 3rd Class. Captain Mueller holds the certificate of an Artillery officer "A," i.e. to command the whole artillery of a dreadnought or a dreadnought cruiser.

His younger brother, Erich von Mueller, was, until the outbreak of war, Naval Attaché in London. He entered the Navy in 1895 and in the year 1911, when only 34 years of age, he was entrusted with this most important position as an Attaché.

Terms of Capitulation.

On the capitulation of the fortress an agreement was signed between Major-General Yamashita and Commander Takahashi, Japanese Commissioners, and Colonel Sachse, German Commissioner. This agreement, says the Asahi, consists of 30 articles, with 12 supplementary paragraphs. Dr. Hyodo took part in the negotiation for terms as adviser to the Japanese Commissioner on the Law of Nations, and Dr. Kantz assisted the German Commissioners in a similar manner. The agreement is said to be more complete even than that for the capitulation of Port Arthur.

Civilians residing in Tsingtau, who did not participate in the fighting, will be allowed to remain there. Those whom it is considered necessary to deport will be informed regarding their time and means of departure, which will be arranged by the Japanese authorities. Others will be at liberty to go whenever they choose and to take their property with them.

Treatment of German Prisoners.
While detained in their various places of internment, the German prisoners are to be paid at the same rate as Japanese officers and men, to enable them to buy their food and other necessities. Thirty officers and 800 men are to be interned in Oaka, and are to be quartered at the quarantine isolation station on the Shiraishi river. Prisoners are to be interned at Fukuoka to the number of 800. Twenty officers and 1,000 men are to be interned at Tokushima, and houses are being prepared for quartering them. In Nagoya 30 officers and 500 men will be quartered, and 5 officers and 300 men at Marugame.

General Meyer Waldeck.
General Meyer Waldeck, late Governor-General of Kiauchow, is to be sent to Japan. He comes as a prisoner of war. If brought to Tokyo, he will be quartered at the Hongwanji temple at Tsukiji.

An Asahi despatch states that General Waldeck, with the permission of General Kamio, Commander of the Japanese expedition, has sent a report to the German Minister in Peking on the condition of affairs at Tsingtau. In his report he expresses his appreciation of the liberal treatment afforded to officers of the surrendered garrison, by the Japanese commander, who allowed them full military honours.

DAY BY DAY.

Naval Man Honoured.

The Chinese Government, says the Naval and Military Record, have taken a somewhat unusual course to mark their appreciation of services rendered by a British naval officer during the recent revolution. Among the officers serving in H.M.S. Britomart on the China Station at the time was Surg. William Miller, who rendered such valuable aid to the Chinese wounded both on the field and in the hospital at Kiangyang that he was personally thanked by the general commanding the Chinese Northern Army. Since then the Chinese Government has conferred upon Surg. Miller a gold medal and diploma for services rendered, the colours of the ribbon to which the medal is attached corresponding with the stripes on the flag of the Chinese Republic. In addition there has been forwarded to the Admiralty, through the Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, a letter of thanks from the Chinese Government.

Alleged Theft of Wood.

A Chinese renting a masted below the Jubilee Road was charged this morning, before Mr. Hazeland, with being in unlawful possession of 20 pieces of pine wood etc. Mr. Green, of the Forestry Department, said the wood was taken down by the Military Authorities. The case was remanded until to-morrow.

Abandoned with \$1,000.

The manager of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co. reports that a Chinese boy named Tung Ho has absconded with \$1,000.

Watchman's Loss.

A watchman at the Taikoo Yard has reported to the police that he has had stolen from his room eight pieces of clothing valued at \$8.50.

A Trick which Worked.

The manager of the China and Japan Telephone Co. reports that some person, representing himself to be a servant of the Company, removed from the Bixlin Foundling Home a receiver and a transmitter.

British Nurses for Paris.

At the request of the War Office, the British Red Cross Society is establishing a hospital with 500 beds in Paris, and recently thirty-three women nurses left London for the new hospital, which will be maintained by the society.

Wounded Brothers.

The Duke of Atholl has been officially informed that his son, Major Lord George Stewart Murray, is wounded and missing, and is not in a French hospital, as previously stated. Captain Lord James Stewart-Murray (Cameron Highlanders), a younger son, was also wounded, but is now convalescent.

Strength of the Garrison.

The Peking correspondent of the Asahi learns from a source said to be authoritative that at the beginning of the siege the strength of the Tsingtau garrison was 4,800. About 800 were lost in the course of the fighting, so there remain 4,000 prisoners of war in Japanese hands.

General Waldeck's Message.

On the 9th inst. General Waldeck, late Governor-General of Kiauchow, sent a wireless message to the German Minister at Peking reporting the fall of Tsingtau. The whole message was picked up by a Japanese wireless station. It ran: "All measures taken to defend the fortifications have been rendered unsavailing by the destruction of the central forts and batteries by the enemy, and capitulation was inevitable. By the incessant fire of the heavy guns by hand and the hot bombardment from the naval squadron, all the forts were completely destroyed and Tsingtau City was turned into a sea of flames!"

AFTER SIX YEARS.

Peak Hotel Theft Recalled.

This afternoon, in the Police Court, Mr. Wood had an interesting problem to solve, when three Chinese were brought before him, one charged with the theft of a number of silver plated forks and spoons and the other with receiving.

It appears that some six and a half years ago a quantity of plated articles was stolen from the Peak Hotel. There was no evidence available as to the theft, but the articles were successfully traced to Orisiebourn and Upper Lascar Row, where they were being offered for sale. The man selling them gave the names of certain men, and the three prisoners now charged were arrested.

Mr. Fenster, manager of the Peak Hotel, said there was a quantity of silverware stolen from the hotel, but he had not lost as many of the articles of the same pattern as those produced.

Two prisoners were discharged and the third was charged with stealing four forks and spoons. Detective Singleton deposed to finding the articles on a marine store dealer's stall at Hau U Fong. The case was proceeding as we went to press.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby inform us that the Langkat output from the 6th to the 14th inst. is as follows:—

Nov. 6	Tons	225
" 7	"	229
" 8	"	235
" 9	"	236
" 10	"	229
" 11	"	190
" 12	"	227
" 13	"	234
" 14	"	234

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., states in to-day's orders:—

Parades:—For Friday 27th as ordered. Musketry exercises and equal drill. N.O.O.s and Recruits' Par. des. on order. Dress: Unless otherwise ordered, drill order will be worn at all parades.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The following teams will meet on the H.K.F.C. ground, Happy Valley, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at 4.20 p.m.:—

Volunteers (mainly Scouts).—
J. McEann; R. E. St Amory, O. C. Stark, R. M. Henderson, E. W. Hamilton; A. S. Kempthorne, H. S. Rouse; A. Muriel, F. C. Hall, O. Woodhead, J. C. Taylor, P. Tol, R. H. Whitall, L. M. Whyte, J. H. Gordon.
"United Banks."—H. G. Hegarty; R. T. Burton, C. F. Maltby, R. Kennedy, R. P. Thurstfield; W. J. Morrison, N. C. Wilson; J. M. Walker, J. E. Watson, A. J. Dennis, P. Leigh Bennett, F. M. Courtney, V. V. Sutherland, J. A. Ridgway, E. G. Jennison.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Musketry, King's Park Range. —Saturday 21st, 2.0 p.m. Recruits, Right Section M. G. Co. Sunday 22nd, 9.0 a.m. Recruits, Scout Company, O. C. of Companies will detail an Officer and 3 N.O.O.s to assist in Recruits' Musketry Course.

Parades:—Parades for to-morrow, Saturday 21st inst. inst. Nil. Detail:—On duty, Artillery Battery and Left Section M. G. Co. Officers on duty, Capt. Armstrong, Lieut. Kennett and Lt. Danby. To furnish Guard to-night, Left Section M. G. Co.: to-morrow, No. 1 Section Artillery Battery. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Sergt. Jack; to-morrow, Sergt. Bradbury.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

in value (excepting the articles enumerated in Schedule of

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1900.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected severe. Semi-official Pester Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. past the fortresses of La Fere and Leuven.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evacuation of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Posen; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Ossecks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River. German and Russian troops. German and Russian troops. German and Russian troops.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in the North Sea; no German ship seen. Liege and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by French at Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Arricourt and Cirey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians recede Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Asia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Scheldt inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Leuven.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haast. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

September 5.—German squadrons sink 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that German and Russian troops are not to conclude

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Fleet of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Baltic to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy; Austriac Squadron occupies Herbertshöhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revinay and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czernowitz, Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven farther back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halfway to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontopora (German supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast. Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 23.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilia, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced

Oct. 24.—British destroyer

Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

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that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are ever where repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters, issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jade Bay and sinks. Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingent

given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Coos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney; engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Ruffi River, German East Africa, by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Buller. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

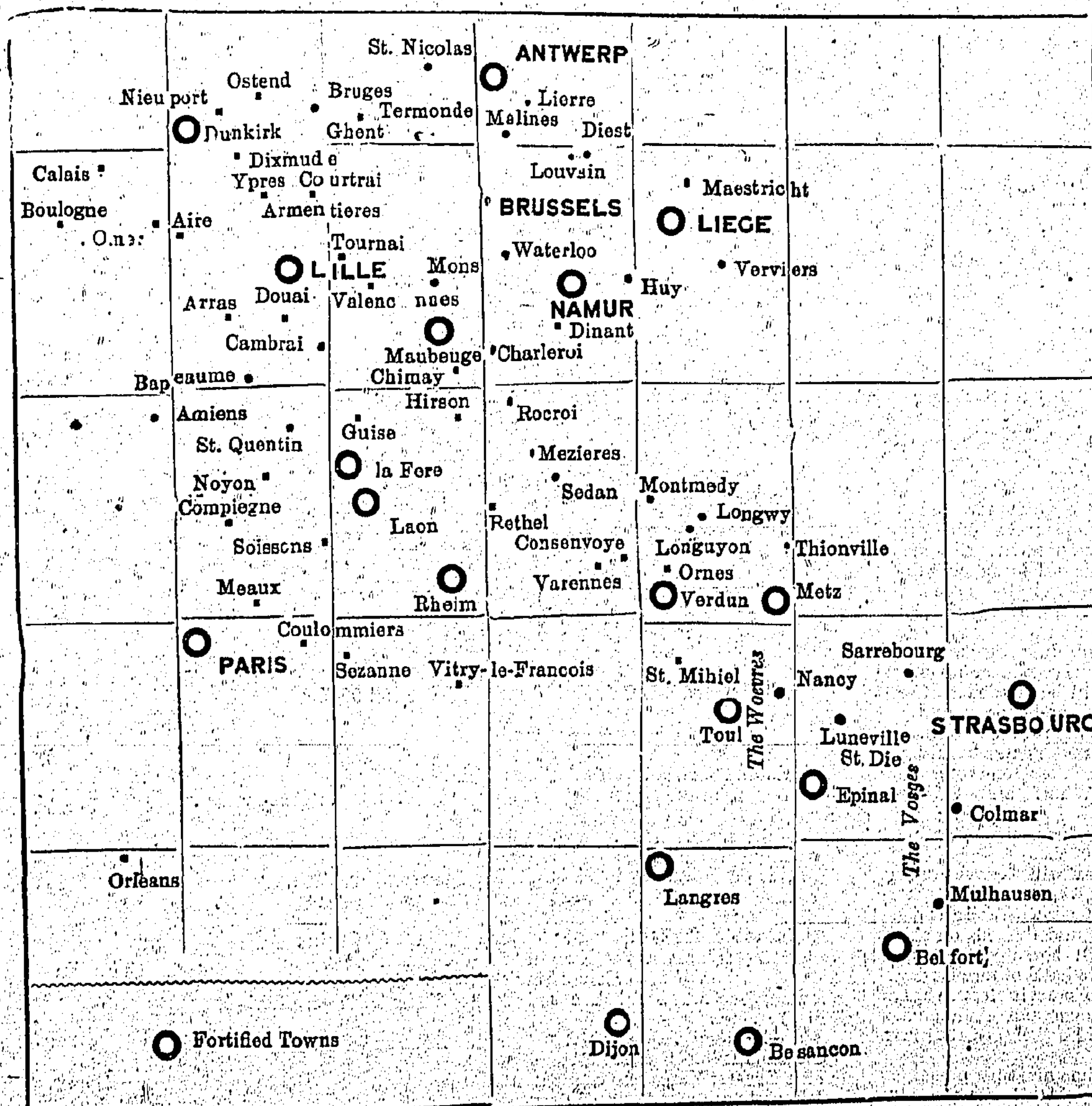
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium; Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advice is to the effect that the German attacks in the region of Ypres have been repulsed with heavy losses, and that the enemy has been thrown back to the right bank of the Yser canal.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

e) To afford to all its Members all the usual privileges and advantages of a Club, and to afford the same to such Honorary Members, Visitors and Candidates for Membership and others as the Stewards under their powers in the Rules and Bye-laws of the Club shall determine. To carry on the business of a Social and Racing Club and of a Race-Course Company in all its branches and in particular to lay out and prepare any land for the running of horse or pony races, steeplechases or races of any other kind and for the drilling or reviewing of troops and for any kind of athletic sports and for playing thereon games of cricket, bowls, golf, clay pigeon shooting, lawn tennis, polo or any other kind of amusement, recreation, sport or entertainment. To construct grand or other stands, booths, stabling for horses, paddocks, refreshment rooms and other erections, buildings and conveniences whether of a permanent or temporary nature which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to the Club's objects and to conduct, hold and promote race meetings and athletic sports, polo, lawn tennis and other matches, agricultural, horse, flower and other shows and exhibitions and otherwise utilize the Club's property and rights and to give and contribute towards prizes, cups, stakes and other rewards. To carry on the business of hotel keepers, tavern keepers, licensed victuallers and refreshment purveyors. To apply the profits and income of the Club to the increase, extension, repair, improvement or maintenance of the Club's property or to the furtherance of the Club's objects or otherwise for the benefit of the Club and its Members, but so that there shall be no payment of any dividend to the Members of the Club.

to promote any Com-
pany for the purpose of
acquiring all or any of
the property, rights and
abilities of the Club or
for any other purpose
which may seem,
directly or indirectly,
calculated to benefit this
club.

EXCHANGE.

NEW COLONIAL		NOVELS AT \$1.75
THE WHITE LIE by William Le Queux		HER ROYAL HIGHNESS by William Le Queux
WILD HONEY by Cynthia Stockley		A SILENT WITNESS by R. Austin Freeman
FACE UP FEARFUL ODDS by Joseph Hocking		NIGHT WATCHERS by W. W. Jacobs
THE LETTER OF CONTRACT by Basil King		THE CLEAN HEART by A. S. M. Hutchinson
	NEW WAR	BOOKS, &c.
SECRETS OF THE GERMAN WAR OFFICE by A. K. Graves		KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM.....
spy to the German Government	\$1.75	NAVAL OCCASIONS by "Barlimous"
HOW GERMANY MAKES WAR by General Bernhardi	1.75	QUICK THINKING FOR WAR.....
IMPERIAL GERMANLY by Prince von Buslow	1.75	JEWISH LIFE IN MODERN TIMES by Israel Cohen.....
THE NAVY TO-DAY by Peter Hisslam	1.75	THE PROOF OF GOD BY HARD Begbie.....
REMEMBER LOUVAIN! by William Le Queux	.80	IMPRESSIONS & COMMENTS by H. E. Eggleston.....
GERMAN ATROCITIES by William Le Queux	.80	THE MEMOIRS OF ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES BEREFOORD.....
THE CAMPAIGN ROUND LIEGE.....	.80	BROWN'S NAUTICAL ALMANACK 1915.....

C. MOUSSION, 15, Morrison Hill Road.

"40. The property and effects of the Club shall be vested in "Two Trustees, in Trust for the Members for the time being. The Trustees shall remain in office until death or

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 A.M. to	8.00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to	10.00 A.M.	" 15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	" 15 MIN.
11.30 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to	2.15 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
2.15 P.M. to	3.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.

7:00 P.M. to 12:0 P.M. " 10 Min.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office,
Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.

Having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company,
are prepared to accept RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
W. R. LOXLEY & CO.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1914.

having been appointed Agents
the above Company, we are
pared to accept RISKS against
EE at current rates.
VID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
gkong, 16th November, 1914.

at Clause 9: be altered by deleting and adopting after the "concluded" in line 7 the words "they shall elect their own Chairman" and by deleting and adopting after the words "Members of the Club" in line 10 the words "they shall have power to appoint 'sub-committees for special purposes.'" By order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Court.
Hong Kong, 3rd November, 1914.

undertaken and Executed:
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers

uted: THE ALEX
S & Co. Cannot be Beat

THE Business of the above
Bank is conducted by the
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION
Rules may be obtained on ap-
plication.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSIT** at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.**

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed "	1,125,000
Paid Up "	562,500
Reserve Fund	465,000

BANKERS:

Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank,
Limited.

Every description of Exchange
Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts at 2 per cent per annum
on Daily Balance and on Fixed
Deposits at rates which may be
ascertained on application.

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS

	Sept. 14
Malwa, New	\$8,300 per p.
Malwa, Old	8,300 "

atna, New	5,525	per one
atna, Old	9,200	"
tenares, New	9,050	"
tenares, Old	8,825	"

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
 Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled
 for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery

MESSRS. SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co., in their report dated November 19, state:—

Bengal Opium:—Market ruled quiet. No business is reported during the past fortnight. Clearances during the past fortnight:—4 chests of Patna Old, 1 chest of Benares New, and 1 chest of Benares Old, in all about 6 chests only. Unsold stock is estimated at about 1,047 chests, comprising 121 chests of Patna New, 620 chests of Patna Old, 190 chests of Benares New, and 116 chests of Benares Old. Sold but uncleared stock:—18 chests of Patna New, 51 chests of Patna Old, 14 chests of Benares New, and 39 chests of Benares Old, in all about 122 chests. Reported closing quotations are as under:—Patna New \$9,325; Patna Old, \$9,200; Benares New \$9,050; Benares Old, \$8,950.

Malwa Opium:—Sales are reported of about 11 chests at \$8,400 (per picul). Clearances about 9 chests only. Unsold stock is estimated at about 875 chests. Reported closing quotations are as under:—Malwa \$8,400 to \$8,600.

Cotton:—Nothing doing, market quiet.

Indian Yarn:—Market ruled weak, and a limited business has transpired for immediate requirements only. A good lot of yarn, owing to the inability of the Chinese purchasers to effect the timely clearance, was placed in the auction on the 16th and 18th inst., which was parted with at an extremely low figure, thus reducing the market value of the chops. Reported first hand sales are about 355 bales, comprising 130 bales of No. 10s, 175 bales of No. 12s, and 50 bales of No. 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 52,000 bales. Sold, but uncleared, stock is about 20,000 bales.

Japanese Yarn:—Sales are reported of about 600 bales of No. 20s at \$117 to \$119 per bale.

Sundry Articles:—There is no change to report. In imports sales are reported in apricots at \$22 (per picul), Brx at \$23 (per picul), kiamis at \$28 and \$29 (per picul), peacock feathers at \$53 (per 10,000) and gum olibanum at \$10 to \$18 (per picul). In exports, purchases are reported in Cassia at \$11 (per picul), green beans at \$51 (per picul), galangal at \$7 (per picul), sugar-candy at \$15 (per picul), and preserves at \$4 to \$5 (per box).

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES.

Unreliability of German "News."

Peking, Nov. 13.

The following announcement by the British Legation has been handed to Reuters agent in Peking, dated November 13:—

In an *Ostasiatischer Lloyd* telegram, dated New York, November 9, and published in China, per, or to give a comparative list of the losses suffered by the Allies and German navies from the beginning of the war to November 1, the following British ships were described as either sunk, severely damaged with loss of fighting power, or stranded: the *Amethyst*, *Spider*, *Ballanch*,

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8).

November 16.—Votes for £220,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. *Onoporus* is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Princes of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attacked and drove Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Bouman Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.

Euyansang, Shanghai.

Kiangguan, Amoy.

Paul Pedrini Hongkong Hotel, Yokohama.

Powhingshong, Yokohama.

Quanyang 70 Queen's Road East, Yokohama.

A. B. SORESENSEN, Actg. Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 20 1914.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Alderson Hongkong Hotel, Manila.

Chop Wanlee Queens Road, Jolebu.

Pountai, Haiphong.

Giang, Poochow.

Giong Ngung Shop, Poochow.

Howard Collins, Perth.

Kulimining, Manila.

Makingseon 4200 Building House, Seattle.

McHenry Abord Tanyomaru, Sataru.

Onunlay, Cholon.

Pongee, San Francisco.

Pongegui Hootonghing Teck-jutco St., Manila.

Sun On Lung Molo Cai, Macao.

W. B. ELWES, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 19, 1914.

Falcon, Venerable, Otranto, Rinaldo, Warrior, Rainbow and Ballenger.

The accuracy of the *Ostasiatischer Lloyd* news may be gauged from the fact that His Majesty's Legation has received from the Foreign Office an authoritative statement issued by the British Admiralty, to the effect that no one of the above mentioned ships has been disabled since the commencement of the war.

SILIMPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate

at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letters or papers for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes must be removed on board their vessels and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide correspondence; letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignment letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere on route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Macao by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

FROM DECEMBER 1st 1914 THE PEAK PILLAR BOXES WILL BE CLEARED AT THE UNDERMENTIONED TIMES:—

No. 1. ENTRANCE TO VICTORIA GAPTRAM STATION, WEEK DAYS, 8.05 a.m., 2.00 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.05 a.m., 2.00 p.m., KELLER ROAD OFFICE, THE ENTRANCE TO DES-VILLAS, WEEK DAYS, 8.25 a.m., 2.20 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.25 a.m., 2.20 p.m., JUNCTION OF GOUGH HILL & ABERDEEN ROADS, WEEK DAYS, 8.30 a.m., 2.25 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.30 a.m., 2.25 p.m., JUNCTION OF GOUGH HILL & PLANTATION ROADS, WEEK DAYS, 8.45 a.m., 2.40 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.45 a.m., 2.40 p.m.

No. 2. AT VICTORIA HOSPITAL, WEEK DAYS, 9.00 a.m., 2.55 p.m., SUNDAYS, 10.00 a.m., 2.55 p.m.

THE FIRST COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 10.00 a.m. DELIVERY, AND SECOND COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 4.00 p.m. DELIVERY FROM THE G. P. O. THE SUNDAY COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 1.30 a.m. DELIVERY FROM THE G. P. O.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILS ARE FORWARDED WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL CRYSTAL PACKS KEPT IN THE POST OFFICE, THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR BRAZIL, CHINA, CUBA, GREECE, ITALY, TURKEY, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

A late mail for Swatow Amoy & Fochow will in future be closed or all Douglas steamers 20 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G. P. O. in the lane off Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

This services to Germany, Austria, and Tientsin are suspended.

CHRISTMAS MAIL.

The Public are informed that the Christmas Mail to the United Kingdom and countries beyond will be closed at the Post Office at 4 p.m. on the 20th inst. via Suez and is due to reach London on the 25th Dec. Correspondence intended for this route must be so superscribed as to arrive in London on or about the 24th December.

The French Mail from Europe is due to arrive here on Monday, the 23rd inst.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, 22nd inst.
French, 23rd inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Bangkok, 21st inst., 9 a.m.
Amoy, 21st inst., 9 a.m.
Hohow, Pakhol & Haiphong, 21st inst., 10 a.m.
Wai Hai, Wai & Tientsin, 21st Nov., 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Solun, Norw. s.s. 865, H. Honbender, 19th inst.—Bangkok, Rice—T. & Co.
Hainan, Br. s.s. 611, Stewart, 20th inst.—Swatow, 19th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Varg, Norw. s.s. 873, J. Jensen, 20th inst.—Hohow, 18th inst. General—Chinese.

Tean, Br. s.s. 1,600, J. McIntosh, 20th inst.—Philippines, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Nubia, Br. s.s. 3,900, A. B. Garwood, 20th inst.—Shanghai, 17th inst. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Mausang, Br. s.s. 1,644, R. A. Matthews, 20th inst.—Sandakan, 14th inst. Timber & Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Soshi Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,109, K. Hattori, 20th inst.—Swatow, 19th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Phuyen, Fr. s.s. 1,246, L. Ribault, 20th inst.—15th inst. Rice—Chinese.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For s.s. Nubia from Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, Mr. & Mrs. A. Crappell, Messrs. A. Bryer, D. W. Tratman, Capt. & Mrs. Moyrick.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

For s.s. Kitano Maru from London—Mr. & Mrs. L. B. Walton, Mr. & Mrs. Port-Hunt, Misses J. & G. Port-Hunt, Master W. B. Hedges, Mrs. F. Smyth, Mrs. B. A. Hale, Miss Woodcock, R. Smyth, Mr. & Mrs. Boothby, Mrs. Malkin, Mr. & Mrs. Pitts, Master W. G. Pitts, Master D. Campbell, Miss E. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Stevenson, C. H. Cateaux, J. Judah, A. A. Fyle, Mrs. G. Cook, T. Takata, S. Yasui, Mrs. G. Speyer, Y. Nishi, H. Yokoyama, T. Tuhara, M. Matsushita, H. & Mrs. O. E. Willis, C. S. Speyer & F. Metcalfe.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow, 21st inst., 11 a.m.
Saigon, 21st inst., 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fochow, 21st inst., 2 p.m.
Philippine Is., 21st inst., 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) 21st inst., 4 p.m.

Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. 8.30 p.m. Thursday, 26th November.
Swatow, Shanghai, North China & Tientsin, 21st inst., 4 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki & Vladivostok, 21st Nov., 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 22nd Nov.

Swatow, 22nd Nov. 9 a.m.
Straits, Java via Batavia, 22nd inst., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui, 22nd inst., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 23rd Nov.

Japan via Kobe, 23rd inst., 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, 24th Nov.

Shanghai & N. China, 24th inst., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fochow, 24th Nov., 1 p.m.
Philippine Is., 24th Nov., 3 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia) 24th Nov., 3 p.m.

Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. at 11.30 a.m. Monday 30th inst.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Takao & Amoy, 24th 4 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China, 24th Nov., 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 25th Nov.

Swatow, 25th Nov. noon.

THURSDAY, 26th Nov.

Japan via Moji, Victoria, and Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada, 26th Nov., 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 27th Nov.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow, 27th inst., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 1st Dec.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, Victoria, B. C., Seattle & United Kingdom via Canada, 1st Dec., 11 a.m.

Philippine Is., 1st Dec., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 2nd Dec.

Straits, Ceylon & Europe 2nd Dec., 9 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

16th Nov., to 22nd Nov., 1914.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Mean Time
Nov. 16	8.05	2.05	10.05
Nov. 17	7.40	2.40	9.40
Nov. 18	7.15	3.15	9.15
Nov. 19	6.50	3.50	8.50
Nov. 20	6.25	4.25	8.25
Nov. 21	6.00	5.00	8.00
Nov. 22	5.45	5.45	7.45
Nov. 23	5.30	6.30	7.30
Nov. 24	5.15	7.15	7.15
Nov. 25	5.00	8.00	7.00
Nov. 26	4.45	8.45	6.45
Nov. 27	4.30	9.30	6.30
Nov. 28	4.15	10.15	6.15
Nov. 29	4.00	11.00	6.00
Nov. 30	3.45	11.45	5.45

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 20th at noon—Pressure has increased moderately over N. China, S. Manchuria and the Bonin, and decreased slightly over the east and south coasts of China. A sharp decrease has also occurred over N. Japan.

Gradients are shallow except over Mongolia, where an anticyclone of moderate intensity has developed. A depression has apparently formed over the Eastern Sea.

Light easterly winds, freshening later from N.E., may be expected to prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. winds, light, freshening; fair.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, freshening.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, 20th Nov., a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Wootstock 7a 30.09 15 nno 2 b
Nemuro 6a 30.08 so 4
Hakodate 30.04 s 1
Tokyo 30.01 sw 1
Kobe 29.95 se 3
Nagasaki 30.00 no 1
Kagima 30.03 no 0
Oshima 29.93 so 1
Naha 29.95 so 3
Bonin Is. 29.97 w 1

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